

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO THE FILIPPISE

EXTRACTS FROM THE MESSAGE.

TRUSTS—Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation.

TARIFF—One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaty. Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change can be met with advantage by the application of the reciprocity law, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. In my judgment the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed.

CAPITAL AND LABOR—Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannical interference with the rights of the other.

ARMY—Cuba has become a part of our international political system. I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba.

ARBITRATION—Wherever possible, arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties.

THE PHILIPPINES—No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines.

NAVY—The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intend to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY—The results following its introduction have fully justified the Congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension.

PUBLIC LANDS—The remaining public lands should be held for the home builder, the settler who lives on his land and for no one else.

CIVIL SERVICE—It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law, providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of approved fitness.

Following is the message of President Roosevelt, sent to Congress to-day:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible.

Legislation is not the easy enough to deprecate. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede; but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent of men the descendants of pioneers, or, in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness, and love of adventure found in their eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely win success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular, the events of the last four years have definitely decided that, for years to come, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly; but we can not avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success may result.

Even if we should try all that would follow would be that we should play a large part gloriously and shamefully.

Iron in Their Blood.

But our people, the sons of the men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future high of heart and resolute of will.

The weakling and the coward, ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century; but we know that we can solve them and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who, in the days of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant, and in the days of Lincoln, preserved it.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to no sudden or accidental cause, but to the steady and constant progress of this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have led in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole.

Never before has material well-being been so widely and so generally distributed. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically universal benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country.

Conditions Not to Discriminate.

There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage-workers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us not keep a due sense of proportion; let us not be in a hurry to upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity.

Our country is a land of opportunity, of progress, of the promise of a better future. The industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will guard against the evils of the industrial growth. We must not let the growth of the good be checked by the growth of the evil. We must not let the growth of the good be checked by the growth of the evil. We must not let the growth of the good be checked by the growth of the evil.

REMEDY FOR TRUSTS.

EVIL AGAIN PROPOSED

Large Corporations Should be Managed Under Public Regulation—Result of Experience.

In my message to the present Congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of the big corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, and of the trusts known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I proposed.

A fundamental requisite of special efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence; but this is in no way achieved by the individual acting alone. It is achieved by the individual acting in combination with others, and this combination for aims which can not so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. It is achieved by the individual acting in combination with others, and this combination for aims which can not so well be achieved by the individual acting alone.

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in, and that the country can not prosper under tariff changes at short intervals.

Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well, and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to alter the tariff by too quick and too radical changes.

It is most earnestly to be wished that we should treat the tariff from the standpoint of our business needs. It is, perhaps, the one business need which must be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country.

It is to the interests of our people as a whole, unquestionably, that these business interests will best be served if, together with duty of principle as regards the tariff, we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary readjustment of the principle to the shifting national needs.

Would Cause Paralysis.

We must take scrupulous care that the readjustment shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which (not to speak of the performance) would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes should, of course, be to preserve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad, and of always allowing a sufficient ratio of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad.

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and with this end in view, the Congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

CUBANS' INTERESTS SAME AS OUR OWN INTERESTS

The island is a part of our political system and we should not fail in our duty.

I hope soon to submit to the Senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban territory and the benefits of our protection to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officers of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer political relations with us than with any other power.

This is a sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given a practical route for the free movement of our economic system. It is from our own standpoint, a short-sighted policy to refuse to extend a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering into the history of the world.

We should always fearlessly stand upon our rights in the face of the strong and we should with unflinching hand do our duty in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we, of the giant republic of the north, should make all our sister nations of the American continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to share ourselves disinterestedly and effectively with our friends.

A convention with Great Britain has been concluded which will be a step toward substantially the lines of the convention with the United States. I believe reciprocal trade relations will be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

PACIFIC CABLE ALMOST READY FOR BUSINESS

All-American Line Will Run From the Coast to the Chinese Empire—Porto Rico's Showing.

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the Secretary of State, asking whether permission would be granted by the President to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the Congress was shortly to convene, and the legislation had been the subject of consideration by the Congress for several years, it seemed to me wise to defer action upon the application until the Congress had first an opportunity to act. The Congress adjourned without taking any action on the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the Congress convened.

Meanwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application to the Philippine Islands for a license to use of soundings taken by the United States steamer *Nero* for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a cable. The company, in company with the Philippine Islands, has been successful in completing its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings from the Philippine Islands by itself. In this respect, it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings, if it should be granted.

Maximum Rates.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company, certain conditions were formulated, upon which the President was willing to allow access to these soundings, and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the Congress. This was deemed proper, especially as it was clear that a cable connection of some kind with China, a foreign country, was a part of the policy of the United States.